City of St. Cloud

Celebrating Small Town Life

2018 Water Quality Report

Continuing Our Commitment

The City of St. Cloud Public Services Department is pleased to present you with the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a **safe and dependable supply of drinking water**.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality and delivery of your water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water.

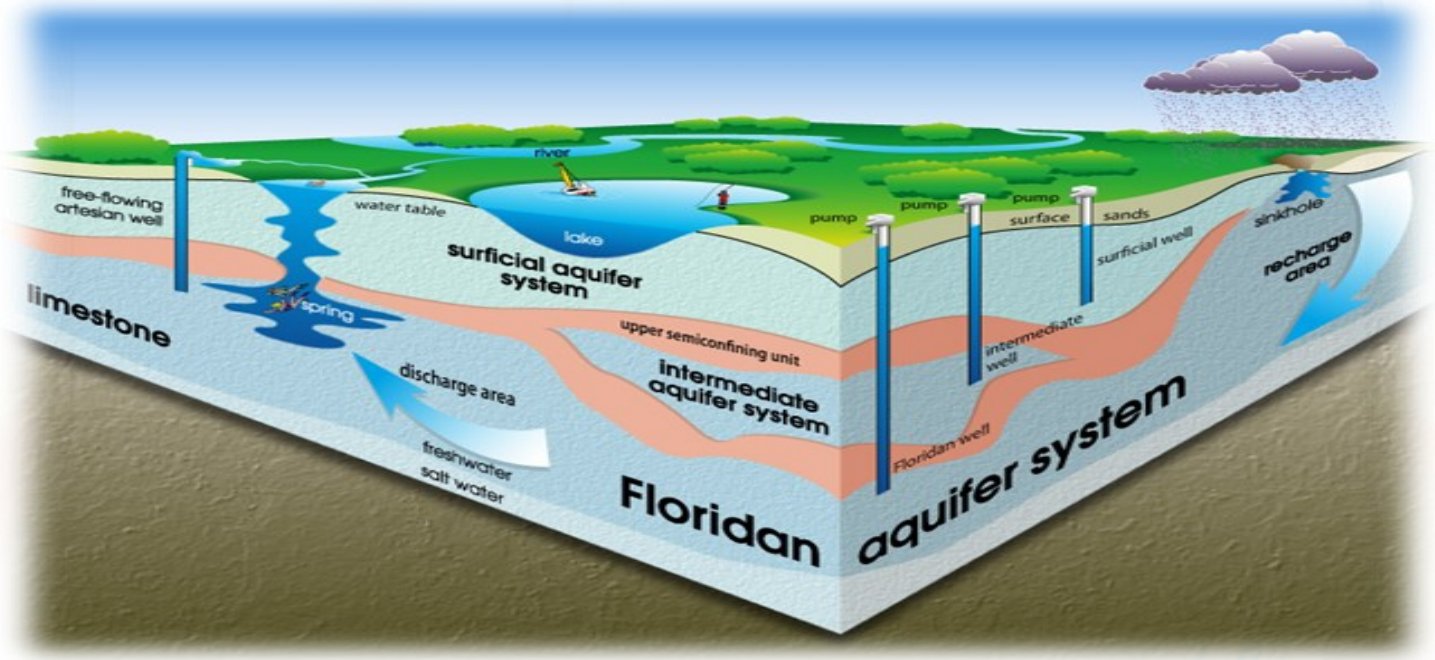
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact St. Cloud Utilities at 407-957-7344. For further information, see U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at *www.epa.gov/safewater*.

The City of St. Cloud City Council is the City's governing body. Council meetings are regularly held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. These meetings are open to the public and are held in the Council Chambers at City Hall. City Hall is located at 1300 Ninth St. in St. Cloud, Florida.

Please Note: *The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2018. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 5 potential source of contamination identified for this system with Moderate to High susceptibility levels. Potential sources of contamination identified are underground petroleum storage tanks. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.*

OUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

The City of St. Cloud is supplied with water from groundwater wells that draw from a fresh water reservoir known as the **Floridan Aquifer**. The water from this aquifer is primarily fed by rainwater which is filtered through hundreds of feet of sand and rock in a natural filtering process. Water from the aquifer is pumped from 6 Wells and is treated by a MIEX system and chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. The wells tap the Floridan Aquifer and transmit water to one of the City's 3 Treatment Facilities. On an average day, our plants frequently produce in excess of 5,000,000 gallons of water. The water that is produced at our treatment facilities is then delivered through an underground network of water lines to your home or business. It is important to remember that we deliver water not only for consumption, but also for Irrigation and fire fighting uses. Frequently the capability to deliver high volumes of water governs how we design our systems. St. Cloud is proud of our water capabilities, which contribute to a rating of ISO 2. This high rating helps keep home insurance costs down as compared to locations with lower ISO ratings.



Due to administration oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit a report required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

The nitrite and nitrate sample were not collected within calendar year 2018. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The Nitrate - Nitrite makeup samples were taken on January 17, 2019 and all results were undetected. A Public Notice was required. A certificate of delivery was run on March 7, 2019.

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FOR CITY OF ST. CLOUD PWS 3491373

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	*2/2017*	*N*	*1.5*	*1.3—1..5*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Erosion of natural deposits*

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2/17*	*N*	*0.0182*	*0.0137 - 0.0182*	*2*	*2*	*Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits*
Fluoride (ppm)	*2/18*	*N*	*0.894*	*0.18—0.894*	*4*	*4.0*	*Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm.*
Sodium (ppm)	*2/17*	*N*	*53.5*	*25.2 - 53.5*	*N/A*	*160*	*Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil*
Nickel (ppm)	*2/17*	*N*	*5.5*	*ND—5.5ppm*	*N/A*	*0.1*	*Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, such as pipes and fittings. Also may be present in groundwater as from nickel ore-bearing rocks*
Nitrate (ppm)	*2/17*	*N*	*0.456*	*ND—0.456*	*10*	*10*	*Occurs naturally in surface and groundwater at a level that does not generally cause health problems. Other sources could enter your water from fertilizers, septic systems, farms, industrial and food waste.*

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISENFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	*01/18—12/18*	*N*	49.11	2.33—43.9	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	*01/18—12/18*	*N*	62.7	13.9 - 55.9	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	*2018*	*N*	*1.8*	*1.3—3.5*	*4*	*4*	*Water additive to control microbes*

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LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	*08/17*	*N*	*0.304*	*1*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives*
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	*08/17*	*N*	*3.7*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits*

THE CITY OF ST. CLOUD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018 and presented in this report are the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

WATER QUALITY ABBREVIATION KEY

ACTION LEVEL (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements that a water system must follow.
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG):
The amount of a contaminant may be present below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL):
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG):
Level of disinfectant that can be added to drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
ND
Not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER (UG/L):
One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts per weight of a water sample.
PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L):
One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts per weight of a water sample.
RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (RAA):
Annual average utilizing the data results of the immediate last four quarters of the calendar year. As one quarter is added, the last one is removed.
LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT: a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT: a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): is a unit for measuring radioactive concentrations. The curie (Ci) unit is the activity of 1 gram of pure radium 226.

HEALTH INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit that amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT ABOUT LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of St. Cloud is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safe water/lead.

Shorten your shower one minute and save **540** gallons per year

Switch your showerhead and save **2,700** gallons per year

Shower**Better**

look for WaterSense · Meets EPA Criteria

EPA WaterSense

epa.gov/watersense

Mandatory Two-Day Per Week Irrigation Restrictions

Attention St. Cloud Water Customers!

New Potable Irrigation Schedule
Effective 5/1/19

Residential	New Potable Irrigation Schedule	
Last digit of Address	Watering Days	Times
0, 2	Thursday, Sunday	12AM—4AM
4, 6, 8	Thursday, Sunday	6PM—12AM
1, 3	Wednesday, Saturday	12AM—4AM
5, 7, 9	Wednesday, Saturday	6PM—12AM
Common Area Irrigation	Tuesday, Friday	12AM—5AM
Commercial Properties	Tuesday, Friday	7PM—12AM

Reclaim Irrigation Schedule

Use the schedules according to the block number that corresponds to the last digit of your address

For more information please call, 407-957-7344

BLOCK	DAY & TIME
0	Tue, Fri 2:30AM— 5:00AM
1	Thur, Sun 2:30AM— 5:00AM
2	Wed, Sat 5:00AM—7:30AM
3	Tue, Fri 7:30AM—10:00AM
4	Wed, Sat 2:30AM — 5:00AM
5	Tue, Fri 5:00AM—7:30AM
6	Thur, Sun 5:00AM—7:30AM
7	Wed, Sat 7:30AM—10:00AM
8	Thur, Sun 7:30AM—10:00AM
9	Thur, Sun 12:00AM—2:30AM

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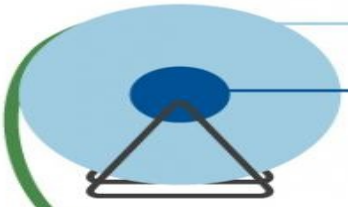
SAVE WATER IN THE YARD THIS SUMMER

As temperatures rise in the summer, so does our outdoor water use, mostly on lawns and landscapes.



29 billion gallons of daily household water use across the U.S.

9 billion gallons come from daily residential outdoor water use, mainly for landscape irrigation.

Water use spikes in the summer!

Depending on the region, homeowners use **30-60%** of their water outdoors.

50% of that is wasted, in part, due to overwatering.

Average family's water use:
320 gallons per day

During the summer, can be up to
1,000 gallons per day

Some even use up to
3,000 gallons per day

= 100 gallons

—equal to leaving a garden hose running for nearly
8 hours!

Simple Things We Can All Do

Step on it:
Step on the lawn: if the grass springs back, it doesn't need water.

Leave it long:
Longer grass promotes a more drought-resistant lawn, reduced evaporation, and fewer weeds.

Take a sprinkler break:
Grass isn't really meant to be bright green in the summer.

Simple Things Irrigation System Owners Can Do

Homes with automatic irrigation systems can use about **50%** more water outdoors.

Timing is everything:

Plan to water in the early morning or evening to beat daytime evaporation.

Go with a pro:

Contractors certified through a WaterSense labeled program can audit, install, or maintain home irrigation systems so no water is wasted.

Look for the label:

If your system uses a clock timer, consider upgrading to a WaterSense labeled controller that acts like a thermostat for your lawn, using local weather data to determine when and how much to water. They can reduce irrigation water use by 15%, saving nearly **8,800 gallons** of water per year.

Tune up your system:

Inspect irrigation systems, and fix leaks and broken or clogged sprinkler heads.

Make sure you're watering the lawn, not the sidewalk or driveway!

Just 1 broken sprinkler head could waste up to **25,000** gallons of water and **$90+** over a 6-month irrigation season — the cost of about 300 daffodil bulbs.

WaterSense, a partnership program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, seeks to protect the future of our nation's water supply. For more tips on reducing outdoor water use, visit www.epa.gov/watersense/outdoor.

look for WaterSense

Congratulations to the 2018 Drop Savers Coloring Contest Winners!!

The City of St. Cloud is proud to announce the winners of this years Drop Savers Water Conservation Poster Contest. Students from kindergarten to 12th grade were encouraged to create a poster depicting a water conservation idea, slogan, or drawing. The contest allows students to promote water awareness and the importance of water conservation in their daily routines. The winners of each division have their drawing submitted to FSAWWA for the state finals and are recognized by FSAWWA with a certification of participation and are eligible for other prizes.

Reese Gowen
St. Thomas Aquinas School
Division One

McKenna Cowan
St. Thomas Aquinas School
Division Two

Mary Gallagher
St. Thomas Aquinas School
Division Three

Isaiah Martin
St. Cloud Preparatory Academy
Division Five

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Public Services is excited to announce that this years first and second place Drop Savers winners currently have their artwork displayed on the side of one of the City's recycling trucks. Now all St. Cloud residents and visitors alike will get a glimpse of their creative master pieces as the truck moves about town.

Call Us First!

Do you have a water leak or sewer back-up?? Did you know that St. Cloud Utilities will evaluate if the service of a plumber is necessary before you make a costly repair call. We also offer simple fixes for your everyday household plumbing dilemmas, by providing you with the following items:

- Dye Test Tablets
- Flow Diverters
- Faucet Aerators
- Toilet Flappers

Please contact customer service at 407-957-7344 for more information.

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This report will be mailed to customers only upon request. It is available at the St. Cloud Utilities Customer Service Center, or by visiting our website at www.stcloud.org/2018waterreport

WWW.STCLOUD.ORG